# REVIEV

OFTHE

## ENGLISH NATION

Churtoay, July 18. 1706.

ND how can you pretend to relieve the Duke of Savoy by the Expedition now in hand, fay the Objethors to this way of arguing? If they were to go directly thicher, it were impenible to come in time; for that Matter must be determined one way or other, before they can reach thither or any where there-

Ibat's true, and I congratulate the Nation in the happy Ignorance of that Detign-Such an Ignorance is a Knowledge we gain very much to our Advantage, viq. A Knowledge of a great Alteration in the Management of the English Affairs to the Reputation of England, and the confounding our Enemies, but of that I have Spoken already.

of the Gulph of Lyons; Diversion may anfwer the End one way, if it cannot another?

Oh! faid a certain Gentleman t'other day to me, being very fagacious, I have found out all the Intrigue; I can tell you where your Army is a going; And where do you think this wife Man gueß'd, but to Boundeaux; because he had a particular Gust to the French Claret.

Be it there or elfe where, I must fay this; the Conquest of Bourdeaux, or any Part of the French Wine Trade, and opening a Freedom of Commerce hither, would be a Conquest of the least Advantage to the English Trade of any in the World, and I take this occasion to speak it ; because our reliev'd, the our Expedition be not defign'd to land at Finel, or to fail the length of Satisfaction. If ever we open a Trade for Wine and Brandy to France, with an Abatement of the present high Duties now chargeable; we give an effectual Stab to our own Manusactures, and return to one of the fatalless Trades, that ever we carry'd on in England. While the high Duties remain, the Import will be small enough to keep within the Bounds of our Export to France in English Manusactures—Because the Dearness will be a Checque to the Consumption.

But, if you lower the Duties, the Cheapness of the French Wine, and the Suitableness
of it to the Gust and Inclination of the People is such that we hall import such
Quantities, as will in a prodigious manner,
over-ballance our Export in Manufactures;
and any Body may state the Consequence,
viz. That the Ballance must go from us in
Money, which is manifestly to our Damage.

At present all our Wine Trade runs to our Advantage, Portugal and Spain take our Goods for their Wine; and in that case no Import can hurt us, nothing can injure England in Trade, that encreases the Confumption of the English Manusacture. We can take off the greatest Quantity of the Growth of a Country of any Nation in the World, if they will but take our Goods again in the Room of it: but otherwise, we are Felo de se in Trade, murther our own Produce, and turn he Channel against our selves, which runs now half a Million per Annum in our Fayour.

However, Gendemen, let not this difcourage a Voyage to Bourdeaux, or a Defcent in Gascogne; for let the Trade be as open as it will, keep but up your high Duties on Wines and Brandy, you recieve no

And why not to Bourdeaux, as well as to any place? that Town has a great Deal of English Blood in it; the English were Mafters of it above 300 Years, and of all the Country round it, and their Progeny are blended there with the French, as they are with all the rest of the World, at home.

Tis foolish to make Conjectures ... But under all the Uncertainties of things, the Buy of Bissay is the med probable Place for us to expect this Voyage, the Neighbour-tood and Communication with the Prote-

frant Provinces of Proce, if they may be so call'd, being most eligible on that side.

But let them land where they will, if they push the French to any Extremities; if any Desection of their People follow it; if any Blow be given them; the raising the Siege of Turin is not so improbable a consequence, as some may imagine.

ris plain, as things are, the Duke of Savoy is in great Danger of being ruin'd; he is already driven to great Straights, beaten out of his Country, all his Places of Strength taken from him, and himself and his Family push'd to the Necessity of taking Sanctuary in the Petry State of Genoa, a Place not able to protect him.

We please our selves at the vigorous Re-

We please our selves at the vigorous Refistance of the Garrison; and no doubt, but they will make a very handsom Defence— But in the mean time, Asii, Mondovi, Ceva, and all the little Strengths left the Duke, are snatch't away, and the French over-run bis Country in a cruel and merciles Man-

And all depends on the Relief Prince Eugene must bring him; which if the French act the true Soldier-like Practise of standing upon the Desenuve, will be a most difficult and glarious Piece of Service at this Time of the Day.

After all, should the Duke of Savoy be reduc'd, nay, should he, to save the compleat Ruin of his Forces, comply with the Demands of the French. I do not see, how we could reproach him.—He has been over power'd; he has, like a faithful Confederate; held out to the last Extremity; and we have not been able yet to relieve him, and to be quite driven from his own Dominions, is very hard to bear.

Nor can he complain of the Confederates at least on this fide the World; Prince Engene has done his utmost; he has push't Home, he has acted all the Parts of an experienc'd General; but wanting Forces, wanting Supplies, has been forc'd back, and what could he do more? he has now all the Work to do over again; all the Ground to fight over again; and unless some lucky Hit enables to put more forward than ordinary, I confess, it will be a hard Task; and I am very doubtful of the Events.

MISCEL

### MISCELLANEA.

THE following Letter I confess to have reciev'd some Time ago, and had haid it by as a thing I could not give a reply to; but receiving the other Letter containing the Copy of ingenious Verses on the Subject, I set them together to serve instead of an Answer to one another.

Mr. REVIEW.

There is a most unaccountable Story in meither do I censure them; the Example Print about 10wn, of one Mr. Dod, a is contemptible, and merits no manner of Regard.

Linen-Draper in Cornhill, who made a most Regard.

As to the other part of it, if true, it defervery one balf a Crown 10 drink a Health to bis Soul, then on her Journey to her Purmory of that Glorious Prince—Heaven has gation, &c.

There goes another Story of this Mr. Dod, Viz. that he, and one Mr. Hatten, were Members of a Club; where they us'd to Drink a Health to Old Sorrel, meaning thereby the Horse that threw down King William.

Pray, acquaint us with your Thoughts of these things; and what Punishment in your opinion such People deserve.

Yours D. G.

As to the Will of Mr. Ded, there is no room to doubt of the Fact; the Copy of the Will being Printed from Doffers Commons—as to the Punishment he deferves, I doubt not, but he has what he deserves, the Man is dead, his Will speaks both his Principle and his Temper; and as I don't care to Pray for the dead, neither do I censure them; the Example is contemptible, and merits no manner of Regard.

As to the other part of it, if true, it deferves the severest resentment among all English Men, who have any Value for the memory of that Glorious Prince—Heaven has shown a most remarkable Instance of retaliating Justice, both these Men dying by the falling of their Horses, nothing can be more pointing and pregnant of Observations; and the rest is most effectually expressed in the sollowing Lines, which I received yesterday, sent to Mr. Massiens by an unknown.

D, G.

### Sorrel Reveng'd.

Strange Notions in Print, of a Man that is dead;
Who while he was living as many have heard,
A Stubborn Disciple of High-Church appear'd;
A Tool to the Party, whose Malice and Pride
Sought to ruin the State, and the Church to divide.
This Man of whom I have told you in part,
Was a Red-Letter'd Saint, after Left's own Heart;
Who cou'd drink for the Church, and by clear Demonstration
Prove Whigs to be Rebels and Fors to the Nation;
That High-Church is true Church with Diltinction as Nice,
As Saran's Logiciano prove Vertue, is Vice.
That Crosses and Tapers explain it no less
Than cleansing of Souls, with I. H. and S.